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NEWS AND COMMENT

A valuable collection of manuscripts bearing upon the history of the fur trade and early steamboating in the upper Mississippi Valley has recently been purchased by the Wisconsin Historical Society. It consists of material collected by Captain Joe Buisson, a steamboat pilot and master, who died recently at Wabasha, Minnesota, where he was born in 1846, and whose father and grandfather were well-known fur-traders. Of special value in the collection are some 140 papers acquired from Alexis Bailly, the noted fur-trader, which cover the period from 1821 to 1850. Numerous photographs of steamboats and pilots are also included. Students of western history will rejoice that this collection has found a depository where its preservation is assured and where it may be freely consulted.

The Pioneer Rivermen's Association held its annual meeting in St. Paul on March 12, with an attendance of forty members and their families. A feature of the meeting was the exhibition, by means of a stereopticon, of pictures of river steamboats formerly piloted by those in attendance and other views recalling the days when river transportation was in its prime. The account of this meeting in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 13 and an editorial on "Ye Old Time Steamboat" in the same paper for March 15 called forth a communication from Mr. Fred A. Bill thanking the *Pioneer Press* for the attention accorded to the association and describing the old-time river traffic between St. Paul and St. Louis. This is published in the March 20 issues of both the *St. Paul Dispatch* and the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa.

The Read's Landing Association, an organization composed of former residents of what was once a prosperous river town, held its annual meeting in St. Paul on February 20. Members recalled the days when Read's Landing was a busy commercial center, while they viewed familiar scenes of the town's prosperous period, which were projected on a screen. Mr. Fred A. Bill,

president of the association, furnished the *St. Paul Daily News* with an interesting sketch of the history of the town from the first establishment of a trading post on its site by Augustine Roque about 1810 to its decline when the railroads began to supersede the river for transportation purposes about 1870. This sketch and some excellent pictures, including a view of the wharf at Read's Landing as it appeared in 1867, a portrait of Charles R. Read for whom the town was named, and portraits of Mr. Bill, are published in the issue of the *News* for February 22.

The Winona County Old Settlers' Association held its annual meeting at Winona on February 21. In an address delivered before the gathering the Reverend Patrick R. Heffron contrasted modern with pioneer conditions. The names of members of the association who died during the year with the dates of their arrival in the county are published in connection with a detailed account of the meeting in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for February 21.

Pageants depicting the chief events in the history of Minnesota and, especially, of the particular communities in which they are produced will be staged in a number of places in the state during the summer. The feature of the home-coming celebration to be held in Marshall, Lyon County, on June 17 and 18, in observation of the semicentennial of the founding of the town, will be such a pageant; another will be presented in Red Wing on August 5 and 6.

"The Rhythm of Sioux and Chippewa Music," by Frances Densmore, in the February number of *Art and Archaeology*, is a study of the significance of the rhythmic qualities of Indian songs and their drummed accompaniments, by the author of several books on the subject of Indian music (see *ante*, 2: 583). In this paper Miss Densmore maintains "first that the rhythm of Sioux and Chippewa songs expresses the idea of the songs, and, second, that the relation of the rhythm of voice and drum expresses in a measure the cultural development of the race."

In "Further Discoveries Concerning the Kensington Rune Stone," in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March, Mr.

Hjalmar R. Holand presents the results of his search, in October, 1919, for the "two skerries" mentioned in the inscription as "one day's journey north from this stone." Applying his theory that the expression "day's journey" is a "recognized unit of distance" of about eighty miles, Mr. Holand locates the skerries in Cormorant Lake of Becker County, Minnesota. Two holes, apparently made with a chisel, in boulders on the shore of the lake and a number of depressions or "sunken graves" on a knoll near-by are adduced as evidence. An interview with Mr. Holand, published in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Daily News* for February 22 under the title "Did White Men Visit Minnesota Before Time of Columbus?" covers about the same ground.

"The Early History of Jonathan Carver," by William Browning, in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March, is based largely on the local archives of Canterbury, Connecticut, and Weymouth, Massachusetts, and appears to establish conclusively that the explorer was born in Weymouth, April 17, 1710, and "came of able stock on both sides." The evidence indicates, also, that he was descended from Robert Carver, brother of the first governor of Plymouth Colony. Another item of Carver interest in the same number is the first installment of "A Journal of Life in Wisconsin One Hundred Years Ago, Kept by Willard Keyes of Newfane, Vermont." Keyes came to Prairie du Chien in 1817 in company with the Reverend Samuel Peters and others who were trying to substantiate a claim to the famous grant of land supposed to have been made to Carver by the Sioux Indians at Carver's Cave near St. Paul in 1767. In addition to throwing light on that abortive project, this installment of the journal contains incidental references to Lord Selkirk and his settlement on the Red River and to Robert Dickson and other "Indian traders returning from St. Peters river." It presents an interesting day by day narrative of the trip by way of Mackinac and the Fox-Wisconsin route to Prairie du Chien and of life at this frontier outpost during the winter of 1817-18. It might be noted in passing that the expression, "the Carver Grant in western Wisconsin," used in a footnote (p. 340) is misleading, as the boundaries described in the reputed deed cover a section of Minne-

sota, including most of St. Paul and a considerable part of Minneapolis.

An article entitled "Fur Famine Stalks the Trails of Old Red River Carts and Prices Soar Aloft," in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for February 8, sketches the history of the fur trade in Minnesota and the Northwest. The development of St. Paul as a market for furs from the pioneer period to the present receives special attention.

The *Northwestern Miller* for February 18 publishes an article entitled "From White Pine Forest to Farm Land," by Rollin E. Smith. It recalls the "first invasion of the north woods of Wisconsin and Minnesota . . . for the sole purpose of taking out the white pine," which produced a district dotted with lumber camps and sawmill towns and inhabited by lumberjacks. How the "cut-over lands," which were considered useless following the depletion of the forests, may be used for purposes of agriculture is demonstrated by the author. Photographs illustrative of the life of the lumberjack accompany the article.

The sketches of "Leaders of Minnesota Progress," by E. Dudley Parsons, which have been running in the Sunday issues of the *Minneapolis Journal* (see *ante*, p. 309), ceased to appear after March 21, despite the fact that two of the twelve originally announced had not been published. The subjects of the sketches in the issues from February 1 to March 21 are Edward D. Neill, Henry Whipple, James J. Hill, Ignatius Donnelly, Dr. William W. Mayo, Newton H. Winchell, Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser, and Cushman K. Davis.

An interview with Dr. William W. Folwell on the occasion of his eighty-seventh birthday, published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 15, contains some interesting reminiscences of his life and activities. The pioneer educator tells about his own education, his Civil War experiences, the circumstances which brought him to Minnesota, and conditions as he found them at the University of Minnesota upon his arrival; he describes the growth of that institution between 1873, when degrees were conferred upon two graduates, and the early nineties, when his work of promoting secondary education began to bear

fruit in the enormously increased size of the student body; and he expresses his desire to see "elementary college work in every community."

Installments of Dr. Cyrus Northrop's "Reminiscences" continue to appear from time to time in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* (see *ante*, p. 234). In the chapter published November 24, headed "Coming to Minnesota," Dr. Northrop tells how a group of regents persuaded him to accept the presidency of the University of Minnesota in 1884 and describes the commencement of his new life and new duties in the West. The three chapters which have since appeared, on December 22, February 2, and March 1, are concerned with what is perhaps the greatest formative period in the development of the university, the four years from 1888 to 1892, when "the institution acquired a momentum that has never ceased" and Dr. Northrop succeeded in putting into operation his twofold policy of organizing new colleges and erecting additional buildings. Considerable space is devoted to the movement, which gained formidable support from members of the legislature in the late eighties, "to take the college of agriculture out of the hands of the regents, separate it from the University, [and] make it a college directed by farmers." The author gives a dramatic account of how John S. Pillsbury prevented such division by offering to the legislature the funds needed for the completion of a science building (Pillsbury Hall) for the university, asking in return only the "assurance of the future safety of the University from dismemberment." Now and then Dr. Northrop pauses to pay tribute to notable persons who have served the university or the cause of education in Minnesota. Among them are Henry H. Sibley, president of the board of regents from 1876 to 1891; Ignatius Donnelly, "an ex-officio member of the board of regents 1860-1863 (Lieutenant-Governor) and later . . . an influential force in the legislature"; Dr. George H. Bridgeman, president of Hamline University; and numerous members of the university faculty.

A valuable addition to the available material on the subject of Norwegian immigration is *Utvandringshistorie fra Ringerikesbygderne*, by O. S. Johnson of Spring Grove, Minnesota (Minne-

apolis, 1919. 416 p.). This history of immigration to Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and other states of the Northwest from the Ringerike district in Norway has been published under the auspices of the Ringerikeslaget, a society organized at Albert Lea in 1916 by former residents of Ringerike who now live in the United States. The opening chapter is devoted to a history and description of the home district in Norway, and individual sketches of the five communities of which it is composed are scattered throughout the volume. In a brief section at the end recent events in Norway of interest to the members of the society are recounted and the names and addresses of members of the organization are published. The bulk of the volume, however, is made up of family histories and records of the immigration of "Utvandrede fra Ringerike," or individuals who have come to the Northwest from that district. Since a large per cent of these people have settled in Minnesota, the work is of decided interest in this state. It has also been published serially, beginning in August, 1916, in *Samband*, a Norwegian magazine of Minneapolis, designated by the Ringerikeslaget as its official organ.

In the February and March issues of the *North Star*, Mr. Theodore C. Blegen writes about "The America Letters" written by pioneer immigrants from Norway to their relatives and friends in the old country, which had a very important part in stimulating immigration to the United States. The article is based in part on hitherto unused material and contains translations of some of the letters.

The growth of a little Swedish community centered about a Lutheran church, Beckville in Meeker County, is traced and the golden jubilee of its church is commemorated in a volume entitled *Minnesalbum med en Illustrerad Historik utgiven af Svenska Evangeliskt Lutherska Beckville-Församlingen I Meeker County, Minn., med anledning af dess Femtioårs-Jubileum, Den 28-30 Juni 1919* (Rock Island, Illinois, 1919. 120 p.). The illustrations consist of portraits of pastors and members of the congregation and of photographs of the exterior and interior of their place of worship.

The controversy between Minnesota and Wisconsin over the location of the boundary line in the harbor at Duluth (see *ante*, p. 222), was settled on March 8 by a unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court favorable to Minnesota. As a by-product of this case a large amount of interesting and valuable data relating to the Duluth-Superior region and especially to the navigation of the bays at the head of Lake Superior has been put in the way of preservation by being printed. *The Transcript of Record*, which contains the testimony taken by the court commissioner, comprises two volumes of 1,074 pages numbered consecutively. Other documents printed in connection with this case are the *Brief for State of Minnesota* (283 p.), the *Brief for the State of Wisconsin* (xviii, 377 p., maps), the *Reply Brief for State of Minnesota* (90 p.), and the decision of the court (10 p.). The first 128 pages of the Wisconsin brief are devoted to an elaborate historical discussion, with many quotations from sources, designed to establish the meaning of the term "the mouth of the St. Louis River."

"St. Paul Northwest Bank Center for 70 Years" is the title of an excellent outline of the financial history of Minnesota's capital in the *St. Paul Daily News* for March 21. The numerous private banks established between 1854, when Charles W. W. Borup and Charles H. Oakes founded the first bank in the territory, and the Panic of 1857, which was survived by only two banks, are listed; the effects of the Civil War are noted; the development of two of the city's leading financial institutions, the First National Bank and the Merchant's National Bank, is traced; and the work of such leaders as Henry P. Upham, Horace Thompson, and Maurice Auerbach is evaluated. Portraits of six pioneer bankers of St. Paul and a picture of a dollar bill issued by an early private bank appear with the article.

With the exception of a description and history of "Carver's Cave," published March 21, Benjamin Backnumber's articles on "St. Paul Before This" in the Sunday issues of the *St. Paul Daily News* during February and March have consisted entirely of biographical sketches of persons who figured in the early history of Minnesota, and, especially, of St. Paul. The subjects of the sketches and the dates on which they appeared are as

follows: "Tod' Cowles, Editor and Sportsman," February 1; "The First White Child" born in St. Paul, an examination of the relative claims of Basil Gervais and David Guerin to the honor, February 8; "Seneca E. Truesdell, Printer and Cynic," February 15; "Jane Grey Swisshelm," February 22; "David Olmstead, First and Youngest Mayor" of St. Paul, February 29; "Two Journalistic Fire-Eaters," Daniel A. Robertson and Dr. Thomas Foster, March 7; and "Vital Guerin, Early Settler and Liberal Giver," March 14.

An entire section of the *St. Paul Dispatch* for March 30 is devoted to the announcement that Noyes Brothers and Cutler, wholesale druggists of St. Paul, have achieved the "half century mark in business progress." Although most of this space is occupied by accounts of the present activities of the firm, a brief sketch of its history is included. Outstanding events in the growth of the business are noted, such as its establishment as "a drug and paint business . . . under the name Sims, Vawter and Rose," its purchase by Daniel R. and Charles P. Noyes, the entrance into the firm of Edward H. Cutler, and the four moves to larger quarters necessitated by increased business. The early days of the business, when the Indians "brought medicinal roots to the store and exchanged them for merchandise or cash" and the wares handled by the concern were "distributed by railroad, boat and ox-cart as far as transportation reached, and as fast as it extended," receive special attention. Pioneer methods of distribution are also treated in an article on Frank E. Noble, "dean of Noyes Bros. & Cutler's sales force," who has spent "forty years on the road." Pictures published in the section consist of portraits of officers, buyers, and salesmen of the firm and photographs of buildings occupied by it.

Pioneer methods of handling and distributing mail are recounted in the reminiscences of "Pat O'Brien, for 50 years a postal clerk, and John J. McGuire, nearly 40 years a city carrier," published, with their portraits, in the *St. Paul Daily News* for March 14 under the heading, "Old Timers Recall St. Paul in Stage Coach Days."

Portraits of twenty St. Paul mayors appear in the *St. Paul Daily News* for February 8 under the heading "Men Who Have Piloted the Good Ship St. Paul." The caption of each picture includes the mayor's name, the dates of his term of service, and the name of the political party with which he was affiliated.

An article on "The Sacajawleans" in the *St. Paul Daily News* for March 21, recounts the history of the society which later became the St. Paul Political Equality Club. Portraits of the leaders of the organization accompany the article.

An article entitled "Minneapolis History Told in Bronze and Marble, with Statues for Chapters," in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 28, enumerates the memorial and decorative monuments which have been erected in Minneapolis from time to time and notes the sculptor and location of each. Photographs of six of the statues are reproduced with the article.

"Pioneer Drug Stores Pictured by City's Oldest Apothecary," is the title of an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 7 by Frank G. O'Brien, who claims to be "the oldest surviving druggist in Minneapolis." The author's portrait accompanies the article.

A story of "When Minneapolis Flashed as a Film Making Possibility" in the pioneer period of the motion picture industry is narrated in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 29. From the very incoherent account it appears that "Hiawatha," the first dramatic production of "the independents," was filmed in Minnehaha Glen in 1909, with such present day stars as Mary Pickford and Thomas Ince in the company.

The life of John T. Blaisdell, a pioneer lumberman and land-owner of Minneapolis, is sketched in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 7 under the heading "Talk of Renaming Blaisdell Avenue Calls to Mind Sturdy Pioneer Who Helped Build Up Minneapolis." Mr. Blaisdell's activities in providing a school for his neighborhood, first in the parlor of his own dwelling, then in a separate building of but one room, and finally in the brick structure which today is known as the Whittier School, are recalled by his daughter, Miss Mary A. Blaisdell. A portrait of

the pioneer Minneapolitan and a picture of his early home accompany the article.

The *Minneapolis Journal* for February 8 contains a collection of stories about Lincoln recalled by local people who knew or came in contact with him. Interesting incidents in the domestic life of the great president are supplied by Dana Todd, whose father, General John B. S. Todd, was Mrs. Lincoln's cousin. The bereavement of the nation at the time of Lincoln's assassination is described by Judge Ell Torrance, a member of the guard of honor which watched the body while it lay in state in Baltimore. The illustrations include portraits of President and Mrs. Lincoln and of members of the Todd family.

Fête Sale, 1894-1920, an advertising pamphlet issued by The Young-Quinlan Company of Minneapolis, contains a pictorial record of the growth of Minneapolis to 1874 "made through the courtesy of and from photographs taken by E. A. Bromley and from original pictures held by The State Historical Society."

An article by "The Rambler" in the *Shakopee Argus* for March 5 is an example of what a single copy of an old newspaper can reveal about the pioneer life of a community. Items and advertisements and a partisan editorial in the earliest copy of the *Argus* in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society, that for July 4, 1863, furnish most of the material for the article. The locations in the present town of business houses of the Civil War period are noted, frequently with information concerning the subsequent activities of the owners; and incidently the reader may learn something of the economic needs of the pioneer. Data on the early history of the *Argus* are also included.

A history of the *St. Peter Tribune*, which was established February 15, 1860, and ceased publication January 21, 1920, appears in the *St. Peter Free Press* for January 24. The various owners and editors of the *Tribune* are noted, but special attention is given to Joseph K. Moore, who founded the paper, and Andrew R. McGill, who subsequently became governor of Minnesota.

Articles of Minnesota or general interest in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March are, besides those already mentioned, "An Experiment of the Fathers in State Socialism," by Milo M. Quaife, which deals with the history of the Indian trading houses operated by the United States government during the first quarter of the nineteenth century; chapter 5 of Miss Kellogg's "Story of Wisconsin," treating of "Foreign Immigration in Territorial Times"; and "Recollections of Chief May-zhuc-ke-ge-shig," by John Thomas Lee.

Over 250 new members have been added to the rolls of the Wisconsin Historical Society during the last year and a half as a result of a vigorous drive conducted by a special membership committee with an enthusiastic chairman. A large increase in membership is also reported by the State Historical Society of Iowa. Obviously there are many people in the western states sufficiently interested in history to help support their state societies if the matter is adequately brought to their attention.

A noteworthy plan for marking historic sites is being worked out in North Dakota. The locations of forts, trading posts, battles, and points along famous trails, such as that followed by Lewis and Clark, are accurately ascertained; the sites are then purchased by the communities in which they are located, converted into parks, and placed in the trusteeship of the state historical society. Eventually the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution expect to erect appropriately marked stone tablets in these parks.

The *Canadian Historical Review* is the latest recruit to the ranks of American historical magazines, the first number appearing under date of March, 1920. While new in this form, it is in a sense a continuation of the former annual *Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada*. The format is similar to that of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, but a larger proportion of the space is devoted to book reviews and, in addition, each number contains a comprehensive and classified "List of Present Publications Relating to Canada." The managing editor is W. S. Wallace, University of Toronto Library, Toronto, Ontario.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

Work of the Minnesota War Records Commission on the compilation of individual records of Minnesota soldiers, sailors, and marines now centers in efforts to arrange as rapidly as possible the thousands of service records which have been and are still being secured with the coöperation of the soldiers' bonus board. Only when this is done and the results are compared with those obtained by the county committees and other agencies can omissions be discovered and supplied on a large scale. The first step in the process, sorting the records by counties, is nearly completed, and work will soon commence upon the larger task of arranging the records of each county in alphabetical order and of making up check lists for use in the completion of both state and local files. In the meantime the St. Louis County branch of the commission, under the direction of the Honorable William E. Culkin of Duluth, chairman, is making a direct comparison between the state and local files for that county with the primary object of supplying omissions in the latter.

On the basis of lists compiled in connection with its presentation of memorial certificates to the next of kin of Minnesota gold star men, the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety is coöperating with the war records commission in the collection of records and portraits of all Minnesotans who lost their lives in the service. The former organization has prepared and commenced the distribution of printed forms designed to elicit from relatives and friends the biographical material required for a complete Minnesota "Gold Star Roll." These records when completed will be turned over to the war records commission.

A number of notable additions have been made to the commission's growing collection of original records of Minnesota war agencies. The Minnesota branch of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense has turned over to the commission for permanent preservation its entire state headquarters file of correspondence, records, and papers evolved in the actual conduct of its many and important war activities. The Minneapolis branch of this organization has done the same with its local file and from the corresponding St. Paul organization, the

Council of Home Defense, the commission has received important material, including the records of an intensive survey of the city made early in 1919 for Americanization purposes. Other considerable bodies of organization records have been received from the Minnesota branches of the Jewish Welfare Board and the American Library Association. Also, under special authorization from national headquarters of the War Camp Community Service, the commission has taken over the greater part of the war-time files of its Minneapolis branch and will shortly receive those of the St. Paul branch. Not the least of the new acquisitions is a complete file of the headquarters records of the St. Paul council of the Boy Scouts of America covering the years 1914 to 1918.

A manuscript roster and record of Minnesota Jews in the service, which was used in preparing a similar roster for publication in the *American Jewish World* (Minneapolis) of September 26, 1919, has been filed with the commission by Mr. L. H. Frisch, managing editor of the *World*. The manuscript record was compiled by the office of war statistics of the American Jewish Committee, New York, and contains detailed information about individuals which is not included in the published roster.

The commission has been unusually fortunate of late in securing war records in the form of motion picture films. From Mrs. Arthur A. Law of Minneapolis has been received the eight reel film known to thousands of Minnesotans as the "Miles of Smiles" film. This picture, it will be remembered, represents, among other things, the war-time life and activities of Minneapolis; it was produced through the instrumentality of Mrs. Law and others for the purpose of bringing cheer to members of Base Hospital No. 26, the 151st United States Field Artillery, and other groups of Minnesotans at the front. Through the kindness of Mr. Merton E. Harrison of Minneapolis, former director of the war savings organization of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, the commission has received a print of "The Price of Victory" film, a picture illustrative of reconstruction work done at the United States Army General Hospital No. 29, Fort Snelling, and used extensively throughout the Northwest in connection with the Victory Loan campaign. Mr. Glen S.

Locker of Two Harbors, leader of the U. S. S. Iowa band when in the service, has presented a three hundred foot reel showing this band giving a noonday concert aboard the Iowa while the ship was at target practice in Chesapeake Bay.

Under the chairmanship of Colonel Hayden S. Cole of St. Paul, the Ramsey County War Records Committee has evolved into a strong organization with funds sufficient for an aggressive conduct of the work on a scale in some degree commensurate with the possibilities in view. Mr. Harry W. Oehler, a young St. Paul attorney, serves as executive secretary and conducts the work of the committee from his office at 712 Commerce Building. Special attention is now being given to the completion of the St. Paul and Ramsey County "Gold Star Roll" started some months ago by Mayor Hodgson, and to the collection of biographical sketches and portraits of the men there enrolled.

Through the efforts of the chairman, Dr. V. T. McHale of Henderson, the Sibley County War Records Committee has received an appropriation of three hundred dollars from the county board. The committee has opened headquarters, employed a secretary, and prepared a military service record form for local use, which is in some respects an improvement upon the state form after which it is modelled.

A trio of souvenir illustrated histories setting forth the parts played by the citizens of Pipestone, Nobles, and Rock counties *In the World War: 1917, 1918, 1919*, has been filed with similar works in the state war records collection, through the kindness of Mr. Edward R. Trebon of the Leader Publishing Company of Pipestone, the publishers. An interesting feature, not included in other county war histories previously noted in these pages, is the appearance in the Pipestone and Nobles histories of sections dealing with the organization of such local posts of the American Legion as had been established at the time of publication.

Among other material recently received by the state commission from Mr. Glen S. Locker of Two Harbors, chairman of the Lake County War Records Committee, is a copy of the "Victory Number" of the *Agate* published by the senior class of Two

Harbors High School in 1919. Instead of an annual commemorating the war services of teachers, alumni, and students of the local high school only, as might be expected, one finds what amounts to a record, and a very creditable record, of the parts played by the citizens of Two Harbors and Lake County in the war. In it appear rosters, records, and portraits of Lake County soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilian war work leaders, together with brief accounts of the personnel and activities of local war organizations. Among unique illustrative features may be noted a large number of facsimiles of war posters and cartoons and of Duluth and Two Harbors newspapers bearing announcements of the declaration of war, of the signing of the armistice, and of important intermediate events. According to an explanatory note by the publishers, much of the credit for the work is due to Miss Elizabeth Steichen, principal of the high school.

Among publications of service men's organizations which may be expected to supply material and open up important sources of information for the military phases of Minnesota's war history, the latest to appear are *Semper Fidelis*, official organ of the Minnesota Marine Club, published bimonthly beginning January 26, in Minneapolis; the *Post News*, official organ of the David Wisted Post No. 28 of the American Legion, Duluth, published bimonthly beginning January 24, and the *Minnesota Home Guard Legion Magazine*, published monthly in Minneapolis.

Former marines and others will welcome the appearance of a brief official history, in pamphlet form, of *The United States Marine Corps in the World War* (108 p.). The account was prepared by Major Edwin N. McClellan, officer in charge of the Marine Corps department of the historical division of the army, for the information of marines and the public pending the publication of a detailed and final history now in the course of preparation.